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New Western Plants

BY ALICE EASTWOOD

I. NEW SPECIES FROM COLORADO AND UTAH

Castilleja scabrida

Stems low, 5–10 cm. high, from a perennial root, leafy, flowering from near the base or half way to the top. Entire plant canescent with a stiff scabrous and hispid pubescence: lower leaves linear-oblong, obtuse, 1–2 cm. long, 2–3 mm. wide, the midrib prominent; upper leaves 3–5-cleft, with spreading divisions, the lower part broad, 3-ribbed; bracts similar to the upper leaves, colored: calyx obliquely gibbous at base, 2.5 cm. long, about equally cleft, hispid especially on the nerves; divisions linear, 6–7 mm. long: corolla with half the galea extending beyond the calyx lobes: lower lip protuberant with acuminate divisions: stamens and style exserted, the latter surpassing the former: capsule ovate-acuminate, 15 mm. long, 8 mm. wide, distending the calyx as it ripens: seeds brown, shining as if varnished, linear-oblong to clavate, scrobiculate.

This was collected at Grand Junction by Mrs. H. C. Long in the spring of 1890. The type is in the herbarium of the California Academy of Sciences.

Lappula gracilentia

Stems erect, 4–6 dm. in height, branching from the base or half way up with slender, spreading branches, hispid throughout with white hairs which are horizontally spreading on the stems and margins of the leaves, appressed on the surfaces of the leaves and calyx, wanting on the corolla: leaves crowded at base, spatulate to oblanceolate, narrowed to a margined petiole of about the same length as the blade, together 2–8 cm. long, about 1 cm. wide, the earliest leaves shorter and broader in proportion: cauline leaves lanceolate, sessile, 6 cm. long, 1 cm. wide, becoming smaller as they ascend, entire or obscurely denticulate along the upper margin: internodes not quite equalling the lower leaves, surpassing the upper ones: bracts generally alternating with the flowers, becoming smaller and linear on the upper part of the racemes: pedicels slender, recurved in fruit: divisions of the calyx extending almost to the base, linear, obtuse, 2–3 mm. long, spreading under the nutlets: corolla blue, with white folds in the throat: divisions obovate,

4 mm. long, 3 mm. wide, twice as long as the short tube : folds in the throat thick, each of 3 wart-like crests, the middle one largest : stamens on short filaments which are concealed by the large anthers, 1 mm. long, inserted below the folds and alternating with them : scales at the base of the corolla tube fleshy, in pairs : style short : stigma capitate : nutlets ovate, 3 mm. long, 2 mm. broad, the surface pubescent and having a few barbed bristles which are .5–2.5 mm. long, generally a long and short one alternating.

This beautiful species grows in the cañons of Mesa Verde in southwestern Colorado where the cliff dwellings are situated. The type specimens were collected by the author in Navajo Cañon, June 7, 1892.

Type in the herbarium of California Academy of Sciences.

Corydalis Wetherillii

Annual or biennial, branched from the base and also above, with slender, erect stems and branches, 10–15 cm. high, glabrous and glaucous : leaves dissected, the lower on long slender petioles, twice-compound with 5 primary divisions on capillary petiolules, secondary divisions fan-shaped, 3–5-parted with ultimate divisions spatulate, entire, or 3-lobed, acute, minute : peduncles axillary from near the base to the top of the stems, 1 mm.–2 cm. long, with 1–3 flowers at summit as well as some abortive ones : bracts linear-acuminate, entire or with a few teeth near the summit : sepals 2, membranous, triangular, scale-like, less than 1 mm. long : corolla 2 cm. long, the spur rounded at base, straight, 4 mm. long : outer petals pinkish, hooded but without dorsal crests : inner yellowish, as long as the outer, with wing-like crests on the back : capsules linear or linear-lanceolate, straight or somewhat curved, 2 cm. long, tipped with the persistent style and disk-like stigma : seeds flattened, orbicular, black, very glossy, 2 mm. in diameter, faintly marked under a 10-diameter lens with a fine quadrangular venation.

This peculiar species was collected near Bright Angel Creek, one of the branches of the Colorado River which comes into the river nearly opposite Hans' Trail. This trail is that taken by tourists who go into the cañon from the Flagstaff side. It is named in honor of Mr. Alfred Wetherill who collected it in the summer of 1897.

The foliage is more finely dissected than in any other species known to me. It is perhaps more nearly related to the group which contains *C. aurea* but it is quite distinct from that or any other known species. The type is in the herbarium of the California Academy of Sciences.

II. TWO NEW SPECIES OF *CAMPANULA* FROM THE PACIFIC COAST***Campanula stylocampa***

Stems slender, erect, about 2 dm. high, simple, purplish, ribbed with scabrous angles, otherwise glabrous. Leaves alternate, oblanceolate to linear, acuminate, 2–3 cm. long, becoming smaller as they ascend, tapering to a sessile base, veinless except for the midrib, revolute and crisped-undulate along the margins, the lowest leaves ciliate at base: flowers solitary, terminating the stems: calyx with narrow, linear-subulate divisions, 8 mm. long, .5 mm. wide, glabrous, revolute and somewhat undulate at base: corolla divided almost to the base; divisions lanceolate, 13 mm. long, 4 mm. wide at base, with cucullate apex and undulate margin: anthers linear, 7 mm. long, on short, narrowly linear filaments 2 mm. long, abruptly widening to an orbicular base, 2 mm. wide, hairy along the margin: ovary urceolate, ribbed, opening under the calyx: style long, exserted, 12 mm., erect at base, then curved like a sickle downwards, 3-cleft at apex when developed: fruit not present.

This unique species of *Campanula* was collected by George Fenwick near Dawson, N. W. Territory, in the summer of 1900.

The specific name arises from the peculiarly curved style in which it differs from all other species of North American *Campanulae*. Type in the herbarium of California Academy of Sciences.

Campanula Baileyi

Stems from creeping, filiform rootstocks, 6–12 cm. high, slender, simple, erect, glabrous, angled or ribbed, leafy up to the solitary, terminal peduncle. Lowest leaves cuneate or obovate, toothed along the apex, middle stem leaves elliptical-lanceolate, sharply serrate with a few teeth; upper ones more distant, narrowly lanceolate or entire: peduncles at first nodding, becoming erect, about 2.5 cm. long: divisions of the calyx triangular-subulate, acuminate, 1 cm. long, glabrous: corolla blue, 14 mm. long, with divisions 8 mm. long, linear-lanceolate, minutely cucullate at the apex: anthers 6 mm. long, linear, mucronate: filaments broadening from 1 mm., as wide as the anthers, to 2 mm.: style not exserted, as long as the stamens: ovary turbinate, opening just below the divisions of the calyx: fruit not seen.

This was collected by Mr. Vernon Bailey, in the mountains at the head of Canyon Creek, Trinity county, California, August, 1899.

While it is distinct from all other species of *Campanula* it probably comes nearest to *C. linnacifolia* Gray. Type in the herbarium of California Academy of Sciences.